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PUBLIC DEFENDERS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

cent of all prisoners of the year or three per cent of the daily average. It is admitted that evils exist, but not that they are serious. It is officially denied that political prisoners are tortured or in any way treated harshly. The number of suicides varied between forty and forty-four each year previous to 1906; in 1907 there were one hundred and eighteen suicides and in 1908 there were one hundred and three attempts at self-destruction.

The Russian government invites foreigners to inspect its prisons and competent men pronounce a favorable opinion; one is cited, Dr. S. J. Barrows, formerly United States Commissioner on the International Prison Commission, who visited Russia in 1907, and who is reported as saying that the places of detention in Russia are by no means inferior to others and that, in certain respects, they are superior to those of England, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

It is affirmed that the present administration is humane and is promoting improvements. Schools and libraries are furnished; prisoners are permitted to receive visits from clergymen of their choice; outdoor work is common; prisoners are given a share of their earnings; conditional liberation (the same purpose and principle as in our parole system) was introduced in 1909; societies for aiding discharged prisoners are encouraged by the government; houses of correction for young criminals are to be established; and finally, transportation to Siberia is to be abolished.

C. R. H.

REMOVAL OF PICTURES FROM THE ROGUES' GALLERY OF BOSTON.—It is announced that the police authorities of Boston, following the example of Mayor Gaynor of New York, have issued orders that hereafter prisoners must be convicted of the crimes charged against them before their photographs can be placed in the rogues' gallery. Those whose pictures are already in the rogues' gallery, but who have not been convicted, will also have their photographs removed.

NEW JOURNAL OF PHILANTHROPY AND CRIMINOLOGY.—The "Institution Quarterly" is the title of a new periodical founded and edited by Frederick Howard Wines of Springfield, Ill. In a certain sense it will be an organ of the New Illinois Board of Administration, which was recently created to take over the management of the charitable and reformatory institutions of the state and of which Mr. Wines is statistician. It will be the purpose of the Quarterly to keep the people of this and other states fully informed of the working and results of the present system of central control of the institutions mentioned. The initial number, which appeared in May, contains a comparison of the former and present systems of institutional control in Illinois and a number of brief articles on various topics of interest to sociologists and criminologists.

J. W. G.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.—Judge Ralph S. Latshaw of Kansas City recently declared it to be the duty of the state to employ public defenders the same as it employs public prosecutors. It should not be the aim of the prosecuting attorney, he says, to convict a man. Courts of law should be as much concerned in establishing the innocence of an accused person as in establishing his guilt.

"If I had my say about it," Judge Latshaw said, "I would divide the prosecuting attorney's office into two divisions, one to collect the evidence of a man's